

# Kentucky



# Tribune

Devoted to

News, Politics, Literature, Internal Imp

robement and General Information.

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Of every description, promptly attended to in  
the best style, on reasonable terms.

## Delinquent and Estrays.

The Law ruins men, and Fashion women.  
There is a fitness in all things, excepting  
cheap clothes.

It's a bad plan not to grumble—the wheat  
is not oiled till it cracks.

The man who intends getting around his  
wife, must start very early in the morning.

What is the worst kind of fare for a man  
to live on? Warfare.

Dogs ought to be valuable to tanners on  
account of the immense quantity of bark they  
yield.

An old maid was once asked to subscribe  
to a newspaper. She answered: "No, I always  
make my own news."

An Illinois paper says there is a man in  
Olney so dirty that the assessor put him down  
as real estate.

A miser is but a human version of the  
turkey that is killed every day to roost meat  
for other persons eating.

"I can't find bread for my family," said a  
lazy fellow. "Nor I," added an industrious  
miller; "I am obliged to work for it."

"If master and mistress," says a fat foot-  
man in the dog-days, "had to run up stairs  
every time, I'm bloated if they'd ring the bell so  
precious often."

It's a bad plan in bad weather and it may  
come to your assistance; but notice he will take  
of you.

Life is a romance which most young lad-  
ies would like to begin by reading the third  
volume first—as it is the one which generally  
contains the marriage.—Punch.

Prosperity shines on different persons  
much in the way that the sun shines on differ-  
ent objects. Some it hardens like mud, while  
others it softens like wax.

When Socrates was asked why he had  
built himself up so small a house—"Small as  
it is," he replied, "I wish I could fill it with  
friends."

O, happy one!—I think thee so,  
For mark the poet's song.  
"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long."

The editor of the Washington Union says  
that Know-Nothing ought to hang their heads.  
He should hang his, and have a strong rope to  
it.—Pittsburg.

"Honorable as I am," said a bullying  
spouter to a mass meeting of the uneducated, "I  
still remember that I'm a fraction of this mag-  
nificent republic." "You are indeed," said a  
by-stander, "and a vulgar one at that."

The following question is being consid-  
ered in an out-west debating society—"Which  
has ruined the most men, giving credit or get-  
ting trusted?" At the last accounts the dispu-  
tants were about "tup and tuck."

The ladies are down on old Buck. They  
say a man who will cry for spit milk, is not fit  
to be made President. They say it would be  
shameful to turn the White House into a bac-  
chelor's hall. The ladies, God bless them, are al-  
ways right.

A friend speaking of California, says if  
you call a physician to relieve you; he gener-  
ally does it; if not of the disease, of your  
pocket-book. For three "shams" and a "ha!"  
in June last, he paid, he says, twenty seven  
dollars. Nice country for Rheumatism, that.

There is an angel ever near,  
When toil and trouble vex and try,  
That bids our fainting hearts take cheer,  
And whispers to us—"by and by."

And ever on life's rugged way,  
This angel bending from the sky  
Beguiles our sorrows day by day,  
With her sweet whispering—"by and by."

Sam Slick says: "The little folks be,  
the bigger they talk. You never saw a small  
man that didn't wear high-heeled boots and a  
high-crowned hat, and that was not ready to  
fight almost any one to show he was a man,  
every inch of him; while the big men are gen-  
erally of a kind and generous disposition."

How economical the present Democratic  
Administration has been. How stand the  
figures? Here they are from official sources.  
The expenses of this Democratic Administration  
are—\$75,684,400 a year! \$6,307,200 a  
month! \$1,452,930 a week! \$207,660 a  
day! \$8,590 an hour! \$144 a minute!  
\$240 a second!!!!!!

God save the Union! When it breaks  
Then Freedom falls—then might expires,  
And what was born at Lexington  
Meets death amid Dickinson's fires.  
Then strike, ye men who war for right,  
Let not Dickinson bring his blight,  
By suffrage exercise your might,  
And save the Union of the States!

## Political.

The electoral ticket framed by  
the American party of Massachusetts is  
composed principally of Old Line Whigs,  
who have declared their intention of  
supporting Mr. Fillmore.

HOME OF MR. WEBSTER.—Visitors  
still continue to visit Marshfield, the  
home of Daniel Webster. The register  
which was opened in July, 1853, and  
headed with the name of Hon. Edward  
Everett, now contains from 3,000 to 4,000  
names of persons from all parts of the  
world. The greater part of the estate  
has been sold.

Hon. Francis Granger, of New  
York, announces to a friend in Wash-  
ington that he is soon to take the stump  
for Fillmore for the whole campaign.—  
He further states that the enthusiasm  
manifested at the late Whig Convention  
in Albany surpassed that of any previous  
convention—1840 not excepted.

Mr. Granger regards New York as al-  
ready secured for Fillmore, with, of  
course, the usual amount of exertion  
which will every where be made.

CALIFORNIA LINE.—The New York  
Express says:—"The American cause,  
private accounts assure us, is daily gain-  
ing the confidence and support of the  
Golden State. The State Council at a  
late session unanimously endorsed the  
nominations of Fillmore and Donelson,  
and the Americans, constituting a ma-  
jority of the last Legislature, have also  
done the same thing. The councils are  
actively at work with increased numbers,  
and it will be a pity, if the American  
party, that carried the last election by  
5,000 majority in the face of the San  
Francisco ballot-box stuffers (who polled  
1,925 fraudulent votes), cannot in  
November give the State to Fillmore by  
19,000 majority at least."

From the Nashville Gazette.

INDICTMENT:  
The People of the United States

VERSUS  
JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENN.,  
A TRUE BILL!

NATIONAL GRAND JURY,  
SAM, : : : Foreman.

The National Grand Jury of the United  
States comes into Court, and presents  
the following True Bill against one,  
James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

FIRST.—We charge the said Buchan-  
an, in the name of the great Democrati-  
cally party, with having been a leading  
member of the old Federal party, from  
the time of his appearance in public  
life, down to the time when said party  
was disbanded under the pacific ad-  
ministration of James Monroe.

SECOND.—We charge him in the name  
of all who have Democratic blood in  
their veins, with having declared in  
1815, in a speech delivered near the City  
of Lancaster, that if he thought he had  
one drop of Democratic blood in his  
veins, he would let it out. This can  
be proven by those who heard him make  
the sanguinary declaration, although  
the copy of his speech, as furnished by  
himself, may not precisely contain those  
words.

THIRD.—We charge him in the name  
of our Army and Navy of 1812, its sol-  
diers and seamen, and in the names of  
Calhoun, Crawford, Clay, and other pa-  
triot of the time, who voted for and en-  
couraged that war, with having used his  
influence against its declaration, and  
against its encouragement after it was  
declared.

FOURTH.—We charge him in the name  
of the Democrats of the Jefferson and  
Madison school, with having been the  
warm opponent, the constant enemy, and  
the malignant traducer of those illustri-  
ous men, their administration, measures  
and principles.

FIFTH.—We charge him in the name  
of the Democracy, with being now, and  
always since he has presumed to call  
himself a Democrat, a cautious, non-  
committal, wily, old fogey politician of  
the Van Buren breed. He receives the  
ardent support now of Martin Van Bu-  
ren, John Van Buren, and Thomas H.  
Benton, who have been his bosom  
friends and associates, and who expect,  
no doubt, if elevated to the Presidency,  
he will regard their council with favor,  
giving them importance in the country,  
perhaps the restoration of the influence  
they once exercised, and which the  
South so emphatically has denounced in  
consequence of their corruptions.

SIXTH.—We charge him in the name  
of the Planters of the South, the Farm-  
ers of the West, and with having sub-  
scribed to the Free Trade Platform of the  
Cincinnati Convention, while he has ex-  
ecuted in practice, and is now in heart,  
a devoted friend to high protective duties.  
He belongs to a State in which all parties  
are protectionists, and he cannot be  
anything else himself. He is largely  
interested in the coal and iron trade,  
which every one knows, is claimed to  
need high protection, and his votes in  
both Houses of Congress, his private  
conversations, his public speeches, when  
the question could not be dodged, have  
ever been to favor high protection to

manufacturers, in support of the few at  
the expense of the many. He voted for  
the Tariff of 1824, the high Tariff of  
1828, and the high Tariff of 1842.—  
During the year 1844, while canvassing  
Pennsylvania for James K. Polk against  
Henry Clay, he opposed Mr. Clay upon  
the ground that he was the author of  
the compromise measures of 1833,  
which measures reduced the Tariff an-  
nually until in 1842, previous to the pas-  
sage of the Tariff of that year, they  
brought it down to the revenue stand-  
ard. He expressed himself opposed to  
that compromise, and assured the  
people of Pennsylvania that James K.  
Polk was a better Tariff man, that is,  
in favor of higher duties than Henry Clay.  
His banner floating from his mast head,  
bore the inscription, "Polk, Dallas, and  
the Tariff of 1842."

The Grand Jury are aware that no  
question of high or low Tariff is now  
before the people, but as the Cincinnati  
platform is pledged to Free Trade, it is  
proper that Mr. Buchanan especially should  
know that Mr. Buchanan's friends, his  
own interests, his speeches, and his  
votes, stand in direct conflict with the  
platform upon which he has pledged  
himself to stand. Whether he or the  
platform will survive the trial to come  
off in November, it does not become the  
National Grand Jury to determine now.  
Both cannot stand together.

SEVENTH.—We charge him in the  
name of the Slave States, and every  
slave-holder in the country, with being  
an enemy to slavery and the South.—  
And in order that he may not go unin-  
formed, not only of this most serious  
charge against him, but of the evidence  
upon which the charge is so firmly found-  
ed, we propose to furnish the evidence  
in detail, derived from the history of  
the past, and arranged under the follow-  
ing seven points:

1st. In 1819 he participated in an  
anti-slavery meeting held in his own  
Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and  
was not only a prominent person and  
speaker on that occasion, but was one of  
the committee who reported Free-soil  
and anti-slavery resolutions, thereby  
putting in motion the abolition ball,  
which has since so enormously augmen-  
ted throughout the Northern States, and  
in its destructive course, bids fair, even  
now, to fracture our glorious Union, se-  
cured by the wisdom of our Immortal  
Fathers. This Free-soil movement was  
the head and front of the offences which  
led to the Missouri Compromise of 1820,  
and shook the safety of our confeder-  
acy to its very center at that time.

2nd. In his speech in Congress in  
1826, he stated that slavery was a great  
political and moral evil; he thanked  
God that his lot had been cast in a State  
where slavery did not exist, and that  
slavery was a curse entailed upon us by  
our British ancestors; which brings us  
to the conclusion, with Mr. Calhoun and  
other great statesmen of the South, that  
any man who entertains such sentiments  
as these, ought never to be the Presi-  
dent of the United States, for the South  
cannot safely trust him. If honest in  
his declarations, he cannot be in favor  
of its perpetuation, but on the contrary  
in favor of the abolition of what he  
thinks is a great political and moral  
evil, contrary to the will of God, and a  
curse upon the nation.

3rd. In his speech on the annexa-  
tion of Texas, he assigned the three fol-  
lowing reasons for having supported that  
measure. It must be borne in mind  
that it was a popular measure at the  
South, and required to be supported by  
sound logical reasoning at the North,  
and here it is. First—He supported the  
annexation because there could be  
five States made out of the Territory,  
three of them free and two of them slave  
States; and that one free State would  
thereby be gained by the North over the  
South. Second—The annexation would  
finally lead to the addition of three free  
States to the Union, by the gradual op-  
eration of the removal of the slaves  
from Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky,  
further South, thereby making them free  
Third—Because the annexation would  
afford to the negroes of the South ac-  
cess to the Rio Grande, and entrance  
into Mexico, depopulating the States of  
the extreme South, and in this way  
eventually including freedom in all the  
States where slavery is allowed by the  
Constitution and the laws. Thus, in  
this way, he modestly designed to pro-  
vide for the banishment from amongst the  
people of this great political and moral  
evil and great curse upon the nation. Of  
his own mouth then, the National  
Grand Jury charge Mr. Buchanan with  
predetermined purpose to add to the num-  
ber and power of the free States; to de-  
crease those of the South, to hasten abolition  
in the more Northern slave States now, and  
encourage its progress in the Southern  
hereafter, and, finally, to lead to this great  
consummation, to establish them as free  
people on our borders. These were the  
objects he expected would be accomplished  
by the annexation of Texas, alleged  
in his reasons for his country and his con-  
stituents which induced his support of it;  
and for all this he asked the South with  
seemingly confidence to make him the Presi-  
dent of the great Republic.

He has in the Senate and out of it de-  
clared that though he would not interfere  
with slavery where it now exists, he was  
opposed to its introduction into any Ter-  
ritory where it does not exist.

He has advocated the doctrine that  
Congress has power to legislate upon  
slavery in the District of Columbia.  
He has expressed the conviction that  
Congress has the power to legislate upon  
slavery in the Territories of the United  
States.  
He has in his letter of acceptance of  
the nomination by the Cincinnati Con-

vention, as well as elsewhere, declared  
himself in favor of the odious doctrine  
of Squatter Sovereignty, thus affording  
to the paupers and criminals of the old  
world immediately on landing upon our  
shores the lawful right to vote down  
American citizens both native and adopt-  
ed, and that the people of the Territo-  
ries, as well as those of a State," may  
decide the nature of the Institutions  
which shall prevail in the unorganized  
district of the national domain. Aware  
that the exercise of such a principle aims  
directly to exclude Slavery, yet with this  
record against him on the Southern  
question, it seems indeed like adding in-  
jury to injury to ask the people of the  
South to vote for him for President.

EIGHTH.—We charge him in the  
name of the laboring men of our country,  
our chief dependence in peace and war,  
with having stated in a speech he delivered  
in 1840, near the city of Pittsburgh, that  
ten cents a day were enough wages for a  
laboring man. The upshot of the speech  
was to show that the wages of labor  
were too high in this country, and should  
be reduced to the European standard.  
NINTH.—We charge him in the name  
of farmers, North and West, with hav-  
ing in that same Pittsburgh speech, de-  
clared that sixteen cents a bushel was a  
sufficient price for wheat, and through-  
out the said speech having shown him-  
self to be a rich man's friend and poor  
man's enemy, disposed to make the rich  
richer and the poor poorer.  
TENTH.—We charge him in the name  
of the plain Democratic farmers, plant-  
ers, mechanics, and artisans of our whole  
country, with being a proud, haughty  
and aristocratic person, whose habits and  
manners comport better with the char-  
acter of a Prince or a Nobleman, than  
with that of a Republican citizen, espe-  
cially one who aspires to the Presidency  
of a free people. We have witnessed in  
him wealth, pomp, and lordly display,  
but nothing of the plain American Dem-  
ocrat. His extreme aristocratic bearing  
has kept him unpopular in Lancaster  
county, in which he has lived all his  
life. He would not come within thou-  
sands of votes of being elected in that  
county to any office in the gift of the  
people. He has made it the banner  
Whig county in Pennsylvania. It gave  
4,500 majority for Harrison in 1840, and  
about 5,000 majority for Scott in 1852,  
while the adjoining counties are largely  
Democratic, though inhabited by the  
same kind of people who inhabit his  
county. To what then must we attrib-  
ute its large Whig majorities, but the  
fact of his unpopularity and absence  
of political influence; and so great is its  
extent that it has become a proverb,  
"that so long as Buchanan lives in the  
country, so long will it be largely Whig."

ELEVENTH.—We charge him in the  
name of the poor of our country, in the  
name of the Widows and Orphans, that  
although himself rich in worldly goods,  
with no family in dependence on him,  
objects of charity so numerous about  
him have never attracted his attention.  
He has closed his ears from the needy  
cried, and has never sought to feed or  
clothe the hungry or naked. He has  
wrapped himself up in the mantle of his  
own self-shine and lived and is now liv-  
ing solely for himself alone.

TWELTH.—We charge him in the  
name of the people of the old Key Stone  
State with having been elected to the  
Senate of the United States by the com-  
bined influence of money and a few  
wealthy and aristocratic families who be-  
longed to the old Federal party when he  
was its champion in Pennsylvania. We  
are aware that he and they have such  
means at command, and few men know  
so well their value in carrying State  
elections. We however warn him that  
he has now a more difficult task to perform  
than he has ever undertaken before.—  
Hitherto he has been confined to cau-  
ses of political conventions, nomina-  
tions of candidates and members of leg-  
islative bodies who sometimes have their  
price and can be bought, but now he is  
before the people of the United States  
who will not be influenced by such means  
nor by the arts of subtle intrigue. A  
man to succeed is expected to have some  
of the elements of popularity and fitness  
about him, which he has not and never  
had.

THIRTEENTH.—We charge him in the  
name of Andrew Jackson, and in the  
name of the Jacksonian Democracy  
North and South, with having acted un-  
faithfully towards that noble patriot,  
at the time of the difficulty between him  
and Henry Clay, during the contest be-  
tween Jackson and Adams for the Presi-  
dency. For this the old hero withdrew  
his confidence. He never forgave Mr.  
Buchanan and never trusted or honored  
him after his return from the Russian  
Mission. Just previous to his death,  
hearing that he was about to be invited  
into the cabinet of Mr. Polk, General  
Jackson warned the President against  
Mr. Buchanan, stating that he could not  
be trusted, and stating likewise that he  
was "deficient in moral courage."

FOURTEENTH.—We charge him in the  
name of Young America, in the name of  
the bold, resolute and progressive of our  
country, with being behind the age, un-  
fit for the times and destitute of quali-  
ties necessary to inspire confidence in  
those who favor the onward march of  
free institutions. The failure of the  
British Government in the Russian War  
has exposed the fallacy of appointing  
worn out men to positions of great re-  
sponsibility in times of progress like the  
present when we travel by railroads or  
steamships, and transmit intelligence

by lightning. Young America has seen  
his want of stability. He has found him  
also on both sides of almost every im-  
portant question involving the interest  
of our country, and always aiming to  
discover which side is likely to be the  
popular one before declaring himself  
upon it. His uncertain and wavering  
diplomacy when Secretary of State un-  
der Mr. Polk, gives us nothing to hope  
from his firmness in the future. He was  
the author of "fifty-four forty or  
fight," but after a deal of bragging, blus-  
tering and threatening, and keeping the  
country in hot water for a long time,  
anticipating a war with Great Britain,  
he backed clean out, and we got neither  
fifty-four nor forty, nor a fight.

FIFTEENTH.—We charge him in the  
name of the immortal sage of Ashland,  
and in the name of the Clay Whigs of  
the country with having made a dishon-  
orable proposition to Gen. Jackson, the  
having conveyed to Gen. Jackson the  
false impression that Mr. Clay had made  
such a proposition to him. We can  
prove that he was the man who put in  
circulation and kept afloat that infam-  
ous bargain and foul slander which  
did the illustrious Clay great injury.  
Yet in the face of all this he has the  
presumption to declare that he expects  
the votes of the Whigs of the United  
States. If they do vote for him it will  
be when the name and fame of Henry  
Clay have died in their hearts and  
memories.

SIXTEENTH.—Lastly, we charge him  
in the name of the ladies of America  
with having lived until seventy years of  
age and about to die, without ever hav-  
ing married, and having lived a selfish,  
isolated and heartless old bachelor.—  
We charge him with having set at naught  
the claims of Columbia's fair daughters.  
And that he may be prepared for defeat  
in November next, let him remember  
that the Ladies of our country have em-  
phatically declared that the President's  
character never has been, and never shall  
be disgraced in its occupancy by an old  
bachelor, and he may as well therefore  
have his name withdrawn from the pres-  
ent contest, especially too as he has de-  
clared to the world that he is not James  
Buchanan, but the Cincinnati platform.  
SAM.

Foreman of the National Grand Jury.

N. B. This case is fixed for the third  
day of November, 1856, when the trial  
will positively be had, unless the de-  
fendant be absent from the country, he  
being now at large simply on his own re-  
cognition. An impartial Court is ex-  
pected, however, to condemn him to im-  
prisonment for life at the head waters  
of Salt River.

BLACKSMITHING.

I HAVE rented the  
shop on Second street,  
formerly occupied by  
Clayton Hughes, and adjoining Threlkeld's  
Carriage Manufactory. I am now prepared to  
do every description of BLACKSMITHING  
WORK, as carriages, and other articles, one could  
wish, or on time to good customers.

Horses Shod for One Dollar!

And charges for other work in the same  
proportion. Wagons Trained in the best style.

I have on hand for sale cheap, an excel-  
lent lot of Axes, Hoes, Pliers, &c.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended  
to. I respectfully solicit a share of patronage  
from those having work to do in any line.

JAS. L. JONES.  
Danville, Aug. 15, '56 31

NEGROES

WANTED!

WE want to buy a good lot of YOUNG  
NEGROES, Men, Women, Boys, and  
Girls. For cash we will pay the  
highest price in cash. We can always be  
found at Pulliam's old stand near the Broadway  
Hotel, in Lexington.

GRiffin, PULLUM, & Co.  
Aug. 22, '56 1st & 2d ch Lex. Obs. & Rep.

GOODLOE, BASSETT & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CHINA, GLASS,

AND

FANCY GOODS.

Looking-Glasses, Table

Cutlery, &c.

IMPORT direct from the Man-  
ufacturers of England and  
France. We are at all times  
prepared to duplicate New York and Phila-  
delphia bills, with carriage; and Cincinnati  
and Louisville bills without any addition for  
carriage.

OUR STOCK is now well assorted with  
everything in the above line, to which the pub-  
lication is respectfully solicited.

ALL ORDERS at retail promptly ex-  
ecuted, and on as low rates as any house in the  
West.

GOODLOE, BASSETT, & CO.  
Lexington, Aug. 1, 1m—Obs. & Rep.

Turnpike Notice.

BOOKS for the subscription of Stock in the  
Boyle and Mercer Turnpike Road,  
will be opened at the Court-house in Dan-  
ville, on Saturday, the 16th inst., and at the re-  
sidence of Col. A. G. KYLE, in Mercer county,  
on Thursday thereafter, under the superinten-  
dence of the following Commissioners ap-  
pointed in the charter for that purpose:

A. G. TALBOT, JOSEPH WIGHAM,  
CHAS. CLARK, A. G. KYLE,  
JAMES BURNETT, NELSON RUE,  
N. L. LEE, GEORGE TRAFNALL,  
DANIEL W. JONES, Wm H. ROBINSON,  
C. T. WORTHINGTON.

Aug. 8, '56 1f

No 1 Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale, Chewing To-  
bacco, of the following brands—Rough  
and Ready, Big Leaf, Natural Leaf, and vari-  
ous other brands of the very best quality.

L. DIMMITT.

CIGARS of the best brands, just received  
and for sale by L. DIMMITT.

Danville Aug. 8, '56 1f

ICE CREAM—that is Cream, served up at  
REWEY'S SALOON.

## PUBLIC SALE

—OF—  
FINE STOCK, &c.,

AT CANEHURST, 3 miles from Shaker  
town, in Mercer county, Ky., on Tues-  
day,

The 23d day of September next,  
When I will sell to the highest bidder, my Stock  
as follows, viz:

25 Brood Mares and younger Horse stock.  
The mares are mostly large, some of them fine  
troopers, and have been bred this season to my  
Morgan horse.

Also, my fine Stallion RED JACKET, of  
pure Morgan breed.

Also, 21 thorough bred Cows and Heifers,  
with a fine lot of calves.

Also, 10 pure Southdown Sheep, from the  
flocks of Col. Morris and Thorne, of New  
York, with about 100 head deeply crossed with  
the Southdown.

Also, Hogs of the finest breeds,  
and a great variety of Farming Implements,  
&c., &c.

On the same day and place, I will also offer  
my home FARM, containing

ABOUT 640 ACRES  
Of the best land in the State, and elegantly im-  
proved, for sale, if not previously sold.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of \$30  
and under, cash in hand; on all sums over  
\$30, a credit of six months will be given. If  
the buyer chooses to pay cash, a deduction at  
the rate of ten per cent. will be made.

TERMS OF SALE OF THE LAND.—One-third of  
the purchase money on the 1st of April, 1857,  
when full possession will be given; the balance  
in two equal annual payments without interest.  
Sufficient facilities will be afforded the pur-  
chaser for securing this fall and looking after  
his interests upon the Farm till full possession  
is given.

Catalogues of pedigrees will be ready for  
distribution soon and on day of sale.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.  
Mercer co., July 25, '56. 1st & 2d Lex. Obs.

KENTUCKY STAGE

COMPANY.

EXTRA DAILY LINE  
From Lexington to Crab Orchard.

The Kentucky Stage Company, in order  
to facilitate the travel between Lexington,  
Danville, and Crab Orchard, are now running  
an extra line from Lexington through to Crab  
Orchard, daily, as follows: Lexington, Friday  
and Sunday, leaving Lexington at 8 o'clock, and  
arriving at Crab Orchard at 12 o'clock, and  
returning from Crab Orchard to Lexington, Sat-  
urday and Sunday, leaving Crab Orchard at 8  
o'clock, and arriving at Lexington at 12 o'clock.

This line leaves Lexington daily (Sundays  
excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., passing through  
Danville on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,  
and through Lancaster on Tuesday, Thursday,  
and Saturday.

Returning, leaves Crab Orchard daily at 4  
A. M., arriving at Lexington in time to connect  
with the evening trains to Louisville and Cin-  
cinnati.

This line does not interfere with our regular  
line from Lexington to Danville, which will run  
daily each way, as heretofore, and Passengers  
may rest assured that the Company will spare  
no pains to insure comfort, speed, and safety  
on all their lines.

W. M. RICHARDS,











